A Microcomputer Poliution Model for Civilian Airports and Air Force Bases **USER'S GUIDE-ISSUE 2**



U.S. Department of Transportation **Federal Aviation Administration** Office of Environment and Energy Washington, D.C. 20591



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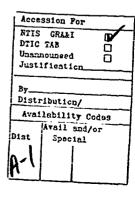
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This is one of three report (EDMS). All reports have t AIRPORTS AND AIR FORCE BASE	he same title- Sbut differe	-A MICROCOMPUTER nt subtitles. T	MODEL FOR CIV	ILIAN are:	
(1) USER'S GUIDE - ISSU (2) MODEL DESCRIPTION . (3) MODEL EVOLUTION AND	APPLICATION .	(FAA-EE-8	8-4/ESL-TR-88- 8-5/ESL-TR-88-	53) 55)	
Over the past 8 years, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the United States Air Force (USAF) have developed a number of user-friendly emissions and dispersion models for air quality assessment purposes. The major result of the effort is the Emissions and Dispersion Modeling System (EDMS) which was completed 1985 and released to the general public. Since that time, major modifications have been made in the EDMS system to enhance its resulity and incorporate an integral dispersion model into its code. As a result, the User's Guide is being reissued as-USER'S GUIDE- ISSUE 2item (1) above.					
The approach of this guide is to provide "hands-on" instructions on how to use the model. The mechanism for doing this is an example problem which is introduced early in this document. Four short sections precede the example problem instructions. The first shows how the EDMS evolved from the earlier FAA and USAF mainframe models. The next three sections describe the hardware and software required to run the system and describe how to add, delete, or change standard input data. Section 5 provides the "hands-on" instructions to produce:					
(1) an emissions inventory of all sources at an airport/airbase; and (2) an estimate of the concentrations produced by these sources at four airport locations. An inexperienced user should be able to process the example problem in less than 3 hours.					
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1 - INTRODUCTION

Almost any expansion of operations or facilities at airports or airbases requires some type of an environmental assessment. In the area of air quality, this assessment usually involves the use of two models—one to prepare an inventory of emissions and the other to calculate the concentrations caused by these emissions as they disperse downwind.

Models to perform these tasks were developed in the early 1970's by both the United States Air Force (USAF) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The USAF developed the Air Quality Assessment Model (AQAM) (Rote, et al., 1975), and the FAA developed the Airport Vicinity Air Pollution model (AVAP) (Wang, et al., 1973). However, these models are becoming obsolete—they are expensive to operate, tedious to enter data into, and require a fully-qualified scientist or engineer to use.

The introduction of modern microcomputers into the workplace has made it possible to simplify the modeling task considerably. However, a prime question to be asked before developing a new model is whether to develop a separate modeling system for each agency, as was done with the earlier ANAP and ABAM systems, or whether to combine FAA and USAF requirements into a single system.

Consultations between the FAA and the USAF indicated that it would be both feasible and cost effective to develop a single modeling system that both agencies could use. The system that resulted from these consultations is called the Emissions and Dispersion Modeling System (EDMS). It overcomes the limitations of the earlier models by incorporating the new "Simplex A" (Segal, 1981) and the Graphical Input Microcomputer Model (GIMM) (Segal, 1983) technology. The EDMS also employs a modern commercial data base (Condor, 1983) to enter, store, and preprocess information. These features permit a lay person to perform a modeling task that had previously been reserved for a scientist or engineer.

EDMS is a dispersion model with an emissions front end. It can process line, point, and area sources at an airport or airbase and can operate in a refined or screening mode.

The emissions portion of EDMS receives emissions information entered through its Condor data base (Condor, 1983) and converts this information into emission rates from which an emissions inventory can be prepared. The dispersion portion of EDMS adds meteorological inputs to this emissions information and produces a report of concentrations at specified airport locations.

Figure 1 shows the elements of the emissions model, and Figure 2 shows the manner in which the emissions and dispersion models interface.

The original EDMS, which was released in December 1985, did not contain an integral dispersion model in its code. This capability is now incorporated into EDMS. In doing so, special table lookup and numerical integration techniques were added to the original SIMM to enable it to function as a refined model. These techniques, along with the new dispersion model code are described in (Segal and Hamilton, 1988).

Data Flow - Emissions Model

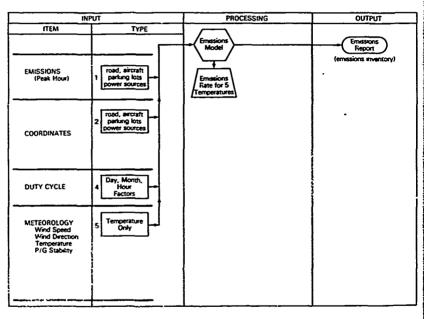
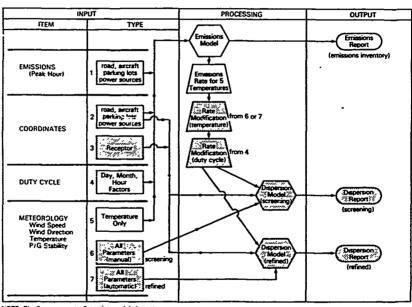


Figure 1

Data Flow — Emissions and Dispersion Model



NOTE: Shading represents dispersion model elements.

Figure 2

2 - APPROACH

This guide is intended to provide "hands-on" instructions on the use of the EDMS model. The mechanism for doing this is an example problem which is introduced early in this document. Only two sections precede the example problem instructions. The first acquaints the user with the hardware and software required to run the example problem. The second describes how to load the model diskettes into the computer and start it up. The example problem is then run by following a sequence of 111 steps. The user can check his results with those printed in Appendix B.

Yearly revisions to the User's Guide are planned. The user is therefore encouraged to communicate any corrections, additions, or simplifications to the system that he feels will enhance its effectiveness. Telephone contacts are Howard Segal, AEE-30, (202) 267-3494, for the FAA, and Captain Michael Moss, AFESC/RDVS, (904) 283-4234, for the USAF. Mailing addresses for both agencies are listed on the Technical Report Documentation Page (first page) of this report.

3 - HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 HARDWARE

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The following is required:

 One IBM-PC/XT or equivalent computer. One 5 1/4" floppy disk drive. One hard disk drive with 8 megabytes of unused space. At least 256 kilobytes of internal memory.

While this model will also operate on a Zenith - 248 computer, its compatibility with other "AT" type computers has not been verified.

2) One printer compatible with the above.

The following are optional items:

- 1) At least 256 kilobytes of additional internal memory
- 2) A color oraphics monitor
- An Intel 8087 math coprocessor. This chip will significantly speed up system loading and data processing.
- 4) A graphics tablet digitizer (to facilitate coordinate entry)

3.2 SOFTWARE

The EDMS requires the following software:

- 1) MS-DGS version 2.0 or higher
- 2) 8 diskettes containing the EDMS code

To order diskettes, contact: Federal Aviation Administration 800 Independenc* Avenue, SW. (AEE-30) Washington, D.C. 20591 Attn: Howard M. Segal Telephone: (202) 267-3494

4 - SYSTEM CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 SYSTEM START-UP AND LOAD

The computer start-up procedure is described in steps 1 through 4 of the Example Problem Instruction section, Section 5.3. The EDMS is loaded into the computer as follows:

- A. Insert EDMS disk #1 into the A: disk drive (there are 8 diskettes).
- B. Type "A:" then (◄)) which is the keyboard symbol for carriage return.
- C. Type "INSTALL" then (→) to start the load program.
- D. The contents of disk #1 will be copied into the hard disk.
- E. After disk #1 has been loaded, a prompt for disk #2 will appear on the screen. Remove disk #1 and insert disk #2 and press (🍑).
- F. Repeat step E until all 8 diskettes have been loaded. Time to load the diskettes is about one hour.
- 4.2 ENTERING AND PROCESSING LONG TERM METEOROLOGICAL DATA

One National Climatic Center (NCC) weather file, the one for observations made at Stapleton International Airport in 1982, has already been loaded into the EDMS model. A weather file for any other NCC station can be entered by typing the following commands after the user has obtained the appropriate data diskettes from the NCC:

> type "CD\EDMS1" ENTER

Insert the first diskette

> type "COPY A:----*.DAT" ENTER
where "-----" is the NCC station number

Insert the second diskette

- > type "COPY A:----*.DAT" ENTER
- > type "WEATHER" ENTER
- > type "EDMS1" ENTER

4.3 DATA FILES

Data entered into the aircraft (AIRZ), motor vehicle (MVEM) and other emission rate (standards) files have been entered for instructional purposes only. When performing an actual environmental assessment, it is the user's responsibility to ensure that these data are current and reflect the information desired. The user can check the data already loaded into the EDMS data files by accessing the appropriate source menu display and exercising the Standards option in that menu. The user can also check (or change) the loaded emission rate data by entering Condor directly. The procedure for doing this is described in Table A-1 of Appendix A.

4.4 CHANGING OR ADDING MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSION INFORMATION

Both high and low altitude emission rates for automobiles have been entered into the emission rate (standards) files for 1988, 1990, 1995, and 2000 fleet mixes in accordance with information listed in (EPA 1985). The motor vehicle data file (MVEM) default is for a 1988 motor vehicle fleet mix operating at a high altitude. If you wish to check the emission rate file presently coupled to the EDMS model or to process your scenario for other years (1990, 1995, or 2000) and/or other operational altitudes (high or low), refer to Appendix A for special instructions.

4.5 DATA INPUT AND CHANGE

The computer may take some time to respond to Keyboard commands. The user should make sure that the red light near the disk drive is not lighted and that a screen is displayed before issuing the next Keyboard command. The word ENTER in the text means that the carriage return Key (-**) should be pressed. Text entries must be in upper case since the data base distinguishes between upper and lower case characters. Quotes around numbers, characters, or words are for identification only. They are not to be typed in.

A menu item can be entered quickly by typing the desired menu item as soon as it appears on the screen. The user does not have to wait for a complete menu display. A "C>>" character on the screen means that the user has been ejected from the EOMS system-usually because of an input error. To reenter the system, type "HELP MAIN".

Data can be entered in two ways: through the "R" (revise) command displayed at the bottom of the data entry screens or by the "add new data" item displayed on the source, temporal, facility and receptor menus. The revision method is demonstrated only once—in steps 9 through 16. The "add new data" method is demonstrated many times—in the entry of all other data.

Data entry errors can be corrected on any screen with the "revise" command.

5 - EXAMPLE PROBLEM

5.1 INTRODUCTION

A simple source-receptor scenario has been prepared to lead the user through the steps for calculating an emissions inventory and for calculating pollutant concentrations at various airport locations. The problem is designed for an inexperienced layperson.

The source-receptor geometry for Washington National Airport is shown in Figure 3. There are 19 emission sources, six of which (letters B through 6) were selected for the example problem.

5.2 GIVEN INFORMATION

Information to be entered into the example problem is listed below. Detailed instructions for entering these data are listed in Section 5.3.

5.2.1 Source Information

5.2.1.1 Hourly Changes in Source Activity

Power plants and other sources can have an hourly "duty cycle" varying from 100 percent—on to 100 percent—off. This duty cycle is established when the user enters factors of from "0" (100 percent—off) to "1" (100 percent—on) into the 43 fields of the temporal screen. These fields are broken down as follows: 24-hour fields—one for each hour of the day; 7-day fields—one for each day of the week; and 12-month fields—one for each month of the year. Through triple nesting these 43 entries permit the calculation of emission values for all 8760 hours of the year.

5.2.1.2 Source Scenario

The source-receptor geometry for Washington National Airport is shown in Figure 3. This geometry includes 19 sources, six of which are used in the Example Problem. These six sources consist of:

One power plant (source 6)
One runway (source C)
One takeoff queue (source B)
Two roadways (sources D and E)
One parking lot (source F)

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Source—Receptor Geometry at Wash. National Airport

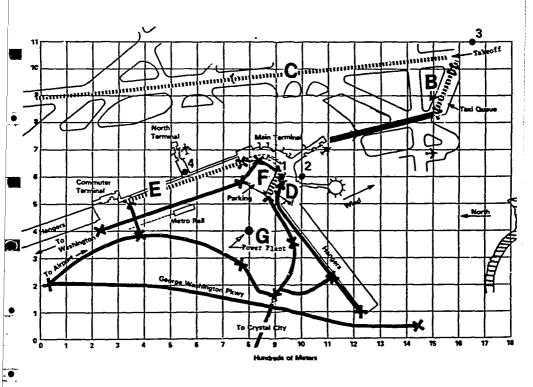


Figure 3

5.2.1.3 Source Related Inputs

Table 1 lists the source related inputs.

Table 1

SOURCE RELATED INPUTS

Source	Co	ordir	nates	(M)	Emission Data	Dut	ty Cycle
	×1	у1	×2	у2		File Name	% Activity (Temporal Factor)
Power Plant	800	400			4 m tons/hr bitumenous coal	POWER	100% activity for all days, months & hours
Runway	1550	1050	0000	900	10 - 737's 12 - 727's	SCENARIO	0800 - 90% activity 0900 - 60% activity 2000 - 80% activity 2100 - 90% activity Aug - 60% activity Sept - 70% activity all other activity is 100%
Queue	1580	1000	1500	820	10 - 737's 12 - 727's	SCENARIO	same as "runway"
Roadway E	320	500	770	660	340 veh/hr 15 mi/hr 20% cold	SCENARIO	same as "runway"
Roadway D	880	530	910	610	1500 veh/hr 5 mi/hr 20% cold	SCENARIO	same as "runway"
Parking Lot	830 880			610 580	150 veh/hr 5 mi/hr 80% cold	SCENARIO	same as "runway"

(H)

5.2.2 Receptor Information

The following coordinates were used in this scenario:

Receptor Name	"X" Location (M)	"Y" Location
#1 Main Terminal	920	600
#2 South of Main Terminal	1000	606
#3 Runway - North End	1650	1100
#4 North Terminal	550	610

5.2.3 Meteorological Information

The model can accept two types of meteorological data; one for the refined model calculations, and the other for the screening model calculations. Data for the refined calculations are seleced from hourly weather observational data files released by the National Climatic Center (NCC) in diskette form. To facilitate example problem processing, the NCC diskettes for one NCC weather station have already been entered into the model. The user has only to identify the range of hours he wishes to process in order to initiate the batched dispersion calculations. The times between 0800 and 0900 on August 11th (1982) were selected for input into the example problem.

To reduce the amount of time the user spends in running the screening model only one hour of meteorological data has been selected for user input. The values selected are listed below.

ues selected are listed below.	
Parameter	Hourly averaged values

Wind speed (meters/second)	i
Wind direction (degrees)	235
Air temperature (degrees F.)	70
Pasquill/Gifford stability (2-5)	2

Note: Stability classes 2 - 5 correspond to Pasquill Gifford stability classes B - F.

5.3 EXAMPLE PROBLEM INSTRUCTIONS

Menu flow to each screen is shown in Figure 4. This flow chart should prove helpful if the user gets lost while exercising the example problem.

Provisions for graphics tablet use have not as yet been included in the revised computer code. Therefore, this User's Guide provides instruction for TABLET OFF operation only.

Start with instruction #1 to run the example problem.

PREPARE FOR DATA ENTRY:

	.07100	oupport.
	ACTION	PURPOSE
1	turn on computer, monitor and printer	activate system
2	press "ALT", "DEL", and "CTRL" keys simultaneously press "CAPS LOCK" key	boot system; preempt upper case case character entry
3	press ENTER a sufficient number of times to make the "C" or "A" character appear on the screen	make prompt character appear
4	type "C:" ENTER	make sure the system is in the "C" drive
5	type "CD EDMS1" ENTER	address the EDMS system
6	type "EDMSTOFF" ENTER	operate system without the graphics tablet

-14 -

Figure 4

ENTER FACILITY DATA

15

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7 type "2" ENTER start to input data
8 type "1" ENTER select main input menu

9 type "1" ENTER display airport facility screen (item 1)

10 type "R" -- NOTE: the activate revise mode prior to character "R" was selected from the option line at the bottom of the screen

11 press ENTER six times move cursor to latitude field

12 type "3851N" ENTER enter latitude

13 type "7702W" ENTER enter longitude

14 press ENTER thirteen times - move cursor through the remaining NOTE: after passing through fields without changing any values

NOTE: after passing through fields without changing any values the last field (DEC 58) the select line at the bottom of the screen changes to the

OPTION mode

type *P* then E* print and save data

16 press ENTER return to main input menu

DITTE	TEMPODAL	DATA	///	1754	~ `
FNIFK	TEMPORAL	DAIA	(MENII	11+M	7)

17	type "2" ENTER	select "TEMPORAL" item
18	type "1" ENTER	select "add new data" option
19	type "POWER" ENTER	enter file name
20	type ENTER 43 times	enter default of "1.0" into all fields to show 100% activity at all times
21	type "P" then "E"	print and save temporal file "POWER"
22	type "1" ENTER	display blank screen for second file
23	type "SCENARIO" ENTER	enter file name (SCENARIO)
24	press ENTER 28 times	enter defaults values (100%)
25	type .9 ENTER; type .8 ENTER type .6 ENTER; type .6 ENTER type .9 ENTER; type .7 ENTER	enter appropriate temporal factors from Table 2 into the next six fields

TABLE 2

			TE	MPORAL	. ACTIV	ЛŢ	Y				
		01	bject !	Number	١.	1	SRC.	CD 0	TEMPORAL	SCEN	ARIO
Hour	Factor	Hour	Fac	tor	Day		Fa	ctor	Month	Fac	tor
8100	Hi i	1300	H13	1	М		Di	1	JAN	Mi	1
0200	H2 1	1400	H14	1	T		D2	1	FEB	M2	1
0300	H3 1	1500	H15	1	u		DЗ	1	MAR	МЗ	1
0400	H4 1	1600	H16	1	Th		D4	1	APR	H4	1
0580	H5 1	1700	H17	1	F		D5	1	MAY	M5	1
0600	H6 1	1800	H18	1	Sa		D6	1	JUN	116	1
0700	H7 1	1900	H19	1	Su		D7	1	JÜL	M7	1
0800	H8 .9	2000	H20	.8					AUG	M8 .	6
0900	H9 .6	2100	H21	.9					SEP	М9.	7
1000	H10 1	2200	H22	1					OCT	M10	1
1100	H11 1	2300	H23	1					NOV	1411	1
1200	H12 1	2400	H24	1					DEC	M12	1

26	press ENTER successively to exit	exit screen
27	type "P" then "E"	print then save
28	type "10" ENTER	return to previous menu

ENTER SOURCE DATA - POWER PLANTS

type "10" ENTER type "10" ENTER

.

29	type "3" ENTER	select "source input"
30	type "2" ENTER	select "power input"
31	type "1" ENTER	select "power plant"
32	type "1" ENTER	select "bituminous"
33	type *1* ENTER	display blank screen
34	type "POWER" ENTER	enter the relational name of the temporal file (POWER)
35	type "PUGET POWER #1" ENTER	enter the name of the power plant
36	type "800" ENTER type "400" ENTER	enter plant coordinates (meters from origin)
37	press ENTER seven times	enter defaults
38	type "4" ENTER	enter amount of fuel burned
39	press ENTER a sufficient number of times to pass through all fields	enter remaining defaults
40	type "P"then "E"	print and save data
41	type "10" ENTER	return to source menu

ENTER SOURCE DATA - AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

42 type "4" ENTER select new source (aircraft)

43 type "1" ENTER prepare to input aircraft type and runway information

44 type "1" ENTER display input screen

45 enter appropriate runway, runway queueing, and aircraft operations data from Table 3 by moving cursor through the fields (enter name or value then move cursor to next field by pressing the ENTER key).

TABLE 3

RUNWAYS AN	D RUNWAY QUE	UEING AREAS
Runway number R Name DATA32	Object number I 3 Si 1 MAIN	rc.CD 61 TEMPORAL SCENARI
Location of runway:	Point 1 X1 1550. Point 2 X2 fl.	Y1 1050. Y2 900.
Aircraft AIRCFT Hourly takeoffs LTO Ground support % GSEACT	237 <u>-1</u> 7 10 <u>-</u> 100 <u>-</u>	
Runway queueing areas:		
Location of queue # 1:	Point 1 01X1 1580. Point 2 01X2 1500.	01/1 100C. 01/2 821.
Location of queue # 2:	Point 1 02X1 0. Point 2 02X2 0.	02Y1
Which queue is being use	d? 1 or 2 QUENUM 1	
Hourly touch and go:	HTGO 1_	

46 type "P" then "E"

print and save data

FNTER SOURCE DATA - AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

47 type "1" ENTER display input screen

48 input data from Table 4

•

TABLE 4 QUEUEING AREAS RUNWAYS AND RUNWAY Object number I 4 SRC.CD 61 TEMPORAL SCENARIO Runway number R 1 DATA32 MAIN Name Y1 1050. Point 1 X1 1550. Location of runway: 900. Point 2 X2 n_ Y2 727-17 Aircraft AIRCFT Hourly takeoffs LTO 12. Ground support % GSEACT 100. Runway queueing areas: Location of queue # 1: Point 1 Q1X1 1580_ Q1Y1 1000. Q1Y2 Point 2 01X2 1500. 800. Point 1 Q2X1 Q2Y1 ۵. Location of queue # 2: Đ. Point 2 Q2X2 Q2Y2 Ω. 1 Which queue is being used? 1 or 2 QUENUM 1 Hourly touch and go: HTGO L

print and save data

type "P" then "E"

49

50 type "10" ENTER return to source menu

type "10" ENTER return to source men

ENTER SOURCE DATA - AUTO ROADWAYS

•

type "5" ENTER select motor vehicle source 51 52 type "1" ENTER select roadway mode 53 type "1" ENTER display data screen for roadway #1 54 input data from Table 5

	TABLE 5	R O A D W A Y S Object number I 5 SRC.CD 71
	ROADWAYS	
	Object number I 5 SRC.CD 71	
Temporal name TEMP	PORAL SCENARIO	
Roadway name DATA	A32 NORTH_TERMINAL	
Vehicles/hour	CAUT 340.	
Speed (mph)	CVAS 15.	
Cold starts (%)	CCLD 20-	
End points of road: Point 1	X1 320. Y1 500.	
Point 2	X2 ZZD. Y2 66D.	

55 type "P" then "E" print and save data

ENTER SOURCE DATA - AUTO ROADWAYS

56 type "1" ENTER display data screen for roadway

57 input data from Table 6 input data for roadway #2

TABLE 6

R 8 A D W A Y S

Object number I 6 SRC.CD 71

Temporal name TEMPORAL SCENARIO

Roadway name DATA32 MAIN_TERMINAL

Vehicles/hour CAUT 1500.

Speed CVAS 5.

Cold starts (%) CCLD 20.

End points of road: Point 1 X1 880. Y1 530.

Point 2 X2 910. Y2 610.

58 type "P" then "E" print and save data
59 type "10" ENTER return to motor vehicle screen

ENTER SOURCE DATA - AUTO PARKING

40 type "3" ENTER select parking lot option
 61 type "1" ENTER display parking lot screen
 62 input data from Table 7

TABLE 7						
VEHICLE PARKING FACILITIES						
	Object number I 7 SRC.CD 75					
Temporal name TE	EMPORAL SCENARIO					
Roadway name DATA32 MA	AIN_TERMINAL_LOT					
Average distance from gat	te to parking space AVED <u>300</u> (feet)					
Vehicles entering/hour	VINP 150.					
Vehicles existing/hour	VOUT 150.					
Speed (mph)	CVAS 5.					
Cold starts on exit (%)	CCLD 80.					
Coordinates of corners:	X1 820. Y1 530. X2 919. Y2 420. X3 828. Y3 440. X4 Z80. Y4 580.					

63	type "P" then "E"	print and save data
64	type "10" ENTER	return to motor vehicle
65	type "10" ENTER	return to source-receptor menu

ENTER RECEPTORS

•

1

66 type "6" ENTER prepare to enter receptor coordinates

67 type "1" ENTER display receptor screen

68 move cursor through fields to enter name and coordinates of enter relevant data from first receptor

TABLE 8

		RECEPTOR NO.	1		
RECEPTORS					
		Object number I	8 SRC.CD	0 TEMPORAL SCENARIO)
Receptor	number Name	J DATA32 MAIN.TERMI	NA1	1	
	Location	X 920	Y	004	

69 type "P" then "E" print and sav. coordinates of 1st receptor

70 repeat steps 67 thru 69 three more times using the data listed below in order to enter coordinates of receptors 2, 3, and 4,

number	name		
2	SOUTH OF MAIN TERMINAL	1000	600
3	RUNMAY - NORTH END	1650	1100
4	NORTH TERMINAL	550	610

Receptor

71 type "11" ENTER

Receptor

return to main menu

X

Υ

All emissions and receptor data are now entered. The remaining tasks are to:

- 1. select the sources to run in the emissions model;
- 2. check to ensure that all data has been entered correctly;
- 3. run emissions model and print results;
- 4. run dispersion model in the screening mode -- print results;
- 5. run dispersion model in the refined mode -- print results
- 6. save all example problem data on a separate diskette
- 7. erase all data from hard disk to prepare system to accept new scenario

SELECT_EMISSIONS_MODEL_RIN_CRITERION

- 72 type "3" ENTER initiate emissions model run
- 73 type "1" ENTER select source criterion
- 74 type "1" ENTER select source category criterion
- 75 type "R" set data entry at "REVISE"
- 76 enter number 1 into the select "process all sources" first field and press ENTER to pass the remaining fields
- 77 type "P" then "E" then ENTER print and save selection screen
- 78 type "11" ENTER return to main menu

CHECK DATA_ENTERED_INTO_SCREENS

- 79 type "2" ENTER initiate emission data check
- 80 type "2" ENTER this task select emissions check option will take about 15 minutes

NOTE: If you have made no errors in entering data, the main menu will be displayed and the printer will not print out any errors. When this happens, proceed to step 81 (run emissions model). If errors have been printed out they must be corrected. First identify the flow path to the screen requiring correction. Refer to Fig. 4. Then using the knowledge you have already gained, select the menu screen just prior to the screen you wish to change. Type "2" ENTER and make the appropriate changes. Reenter the step sequence at step 79.

RUN_EMISSIONS MODEL AND PRINT_RESULTS

- 81 type "4" ENTER run emissions model type "3" ENTER type "2" ENTER
- 82 type "3" ENTER print out results of emission model run (check results with those in Appendix B)
- 83 type "4" ENTER return to main menu

RIN	RIN DISPERSION MODEL IN SCREENING MODE PRINT RESULTS			
84	type "4" ENTER	select process dispersion menu		
85	type "1" ENTER	run GIMM (wait while files are processed, when prompted proceed with next step)		
86	type "S" ENTER	select screening mode		
87	type "1983" ENTER	enter year		
88	type "AUG" ENTER	enter month		
89	type "1" ENTER	enter day of month		
90	type "16" ENTER	enter hour of day		
91	'.ype "70" ENTER	enter temperature in deg F		
92	type "1" ENTER	enter wind speed		
93	type "225" ENTER	enter wind direction		
94	type "2" ENTER	enter P/G class		
95	type "Y" ENTER	initiates dispersion calculation and report printout for 1 of 4 sources (check results with those in Appendix B)		
tote	e: After printout has stopped a *PROCESS ANOTHER HOUR ?* app			
96	type "N" ENTER	proceed to next source - "parking lots"		
97	repeat steps 96 through 96 thr	ree more times to run all sources		
98	type "10" ENTER type " 6" ENTER	return to main menu return to DOS		
RIN	DISPERSION MODEL IN REFINED MODEL	DE PRINT RESULTS		
99	type "REFINED" ENTER	access the weather file		
100	type "8, 11, 08"	code for Aug, 11 - 0800 hours		
101	type "8, 11, 09"	code for Aug, 11 - 0980 hours		
102	type *R* ENTER	start refined run for 1st source		
103	after printing stops- type "R" ENTER repeat 3x	complete processing of all 4 sources (check results with those in Appendix B)		
104	type "EDMS"	return to main system		

SAVE	AND ERASE DATA	
185	type "5" ENTER	select save menu option
106	insert formatted diskette into the "A" drive	prepare to save data on diskette
107	type "1" ENTER type "Y" ENTER	initiate save data option
108	type "2" ENTER type "Y" ENTER	erase saved scenario from hard disk This action clears the hard disk to arcept new data.
110	type "4" ENTER	return to main menu
111	type "6" ENTER	leave the EDMS program and return to DOS

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APPENDIX A
PROCEDURES FOR CHANGING DATA FILES

1. SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS

The "C>" prompt implies that the user is in the Disk Operating System (DOS) and the "C>>" implies that the user is in the Condor data base. When screens or menus appear you are in the Condor application program, EDMS. From DOS you can enter the EDMS model itself or else enter the Condor data base independent of the EDMS model. All commands should be entered in upper case. The commands for moving between DOS, Condor, and the EDMS program are shown in Table A-1.

Table A-1
COMMANDS FOR MOVING BETWEEN DOS, CONDOR, AND EDMS

FROM -	DOS C>	CONDOR C>>	EDMS PROGRAM *No Prompt*
DOS C>	****	C>> C>> "SYSTEM"	1. enter any menu and select #11 (return to main menu) 2. from main menu, select return to DOS option
CONDOR C>>	C> "CD/EDMS1"	****	no menu option is avalable to return the user to Condor other than going through DOS
EDMS PROGRAM "No Prompt"	C> "CD\EDMS1"	C>> "HELP MAIN"	****

2. NAMES OF STANDARDS FILES

AIRZ - Aircraft

MVEM - Motor Vehicles

INEF - Incinerators

PPEF - Heating/power plants

TFEM - Training Fires

TNEF - Petroleum products (tank farms)

FUEL - Fuel Standards

3. SPECIAL NOTATIONS

Aircraft data files list eight Geomodes, each of which has a different TIME IN MODE (TIM). (A Geomode is an aircraft mode of operation such as taxi, takeoff etc.) The relationship of EDMS Geomodes to analogous EPA TIMES IN MODE are listed in Table A-2.

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Table A-2

EDMS MODES ASSIGNED TO CIVIL AIRCRAFT

EDMS MODES	EPA MODES	EPA TIMES	IN MODE	(MIN)
		TURBO FAN* TURBO JET	TURBO* PROP	PISTON*
1 - RUNWAY ACTIVITY	TAKEOFF	0.7	0.5	0.3
2 - RUNWAY QUEUE	***RUNUAY QUEUE	12.0	12.0	4.0
3 - TOUCH AND GO			:	
4 - TAXIWAY CYCLE	***TAXI OUT	7.0	7.0	8.0
	***TAXI IN	7.0	7.0	4.0
5 - AIRCPAFT PARKING				
• - ENGINE TESTING				
7 - CLIMB	CLIMB	2.2	2.5	6.0
8 APPROACH	APPR0ACH	4.0	4.5	6.0

^{*} Page 58473, Federal Register, December 30, 1982 (Final Engine Emission Standards

** Page 19101, Federal Register, July 17, 1973 (Initial Engine Emission Standards)

^{**} Page 19101, Federal Register, July 17, 1973 (Initial Engine Emission Standards)

^{***26} minute EPA taxi-idle time in mode breakdown (estimated)

4. EXAMPLE CALCULATIONS TO UPDATE STANDARDS FILES

4.1 Example Problem - Aircraft

A number of example problems have been constructed to trace the steps for adding or updating emission rate data or changing times in mode (TIM) for aircraft.

4.1.1 Entering New Data

Problem: To enter emission rates for a 707-3D aircraft during takeoff

a.	Given Information:		Emission Rate	es (gna/sec)
	Source Code (SRC.CD):	66	co:	4.06
	Aircraft type:	707-30	HC:	2.26
	Geomode:	1	NO _x :	57.34
	Fuel:	13	S0x:	4.52
	Number of Engines:	4	Part:	3.70
	Time in Mode:	0.7 min		
	Takeoff Speed:	42 m∕s		

To prepare for data entry, enter Condor as per Table 1, and type:

C>> "ENTER AIRZ"

NOx

SOx

Part

57.34

4.52 3.70

A blank screen will appear on the monitor. This screen, along with the data values you are to enter, is reproduced below.

AIR	CRAFT	EMIS	S I O N S	FACTORS
				SRC.CD &A
				Geomode 1 - Takeoff
Aircraft	AIRCFT	Z07-3D		Geomode 2 - Runway Queue
Geographic mode	GEOMODE	1		Geomode 3 - Touch & Go
• .				Geomode 4 - Taxi in/out
Fuel	FUEL.CD	13		Geomode 5 - Aircraft Parking
Number of engines	ENG.NUM	4		Geomode 6 - Engine Testing
-				Geomode 7 - Aircraft Climb
Time in mode	TIMEMOD	0.Z	minutes	Geomode 8 - Aircraft Approach
Takeoff speed	TOSPEED	42	meters/se	с
Emission rates in Kg	√hr			
CO 4-06				
HC 2.26				

Enter the values underlined above into the blank screen appearing on the monitor. Type "E", a carriage return and "RUN STANDARDS" when finished. If you wish to add data for additional Geomodes, type "E" (for Continue).

4.1.2 Updating Existing Data

Problem: To update HC emission rates for a DC-9-50 aircraft in Geomode 1. Change field value from 0.227 kg/hr (already entered) to 0.22699 kg/hr.

To prepare for updating, type:

C>> *UPDATE AIR7*

ИOх

SOx

Part

After the search condition prompt appears, type: "ALL"

After typing "ALL" a screen will appear with field values entered for a 737 aircraft in Geomode 1. Press the "N" character 8 times to scroll through the data base and reach the DC-9-50 aircraft in Geomode 1.

The screen you are to update will appear on the monitor, as shown below.

AIRCRAFT EMISSIONS FACTORS

SRC.CD 66

			010.00 00
			Geomode 1 - Takeoff
Aircraft	AIRCFT	DC-9-50	Geomode 2 - Runway Queue
Geographic mode	GEOMODE	1	Geomode 3 - Touch & Go
			Geomode 4 − Taxi in/out
Fue1	FUEL.CD	13	Geomode 5 - Aircraft Parking
Number of engines	ENG.NUM	2	Geomode 6 - Engine Testing
			Geomode 7 - Aircraft Climb
Time in mode	TIMEMOD	.70	minutes Geomode 8 - Aircraft Approach
Takeoff speed	TOSPEED	42.00	meters/sec (it has meaning only for
			geomode #1, it is ignored otherwise)
Emission rates in kç	/hr		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
CO 3.170008			
HC -277000			

To prepare for data revision, type "R"

91.900000

4.530000

1.700000

Move the cursor to the underlined "HC" field on the lower left hand portion of the displayed screen and change the .227 value listed to .22699. After moving the cursor through the remaining fields, type "E" followed by a carriage return and "RUN STANDARD". This command is necessary to update the emission rate (standard) file to reflect the change made on the screen.

Note: If you wish to change data for the next geomode, inject a "C" command prior to the "E" command, type "R" and iterate the above procedure until you have reached the last geomode you wish to change. At this point select the "E" option followed by a carriage return to stop updating.

4.1.3 Changing Times In Mode

Problem: Change the runway queue time in mode (TIM) from 12 minutes to 5 minutes for all aircraft.

You must first save the 12 minute TIM data for possible future use. The DOS command to do this is:

C> "COPY AIRZ.DAT AIRZ12.DAT"

You can then proceed to revise the 12-minute TIM screen, which has been saved, to reflect 5-minute TIM values. To do this reenter Condor (see Table 1) and issue the command:

C>> "UPDATE AIRZ"

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When the search condition appears type: "WHERE GEOMODE IS 2"

After the first AIRZ screen appears, move to the "TIMEMOD" field and change the value from 12 to 5 minutes. Move the cursor through the last field of this screen, exercise the "C" for continue option and change all aircraft TIM's from 12 to 5 minutes. After the last aircraft screen has been modified return to Condor and type:

C>> "RUN STANDARDS"

Note: At some future date, if you wish to reuse the 12-minute TIM data it can be restored to the EDMS model by typing the following DOS command:

C) "COPY AIRZ12.DAT AIRZ.DAT"

And from Condor type:

C>> "RUN STANDARDS"

Note - Emission rates for the following aircraft have been loaded into the the AIRZ standards file:

Aircraft	Engine	Names Recognized by EDMS
B737-200	JT8D-17	737-17
DC-9-50	JT8D-17	DC-9-50
B727-200	JT8D-17	727-17
B747-200B	JT9D-70	747-70
8747-200B	RB211-524	747-524
L1011-208	RB211-524	L1011
DC-10-30	CF6-50C	DC-10-30
DH6	PT6A-27	DH6-27
B99	PT6A-27	B99-27
C-150	0-200	C-150
SKYMASTER	TS10-360C	SKYMASTER
NAVAJO	T10-540	NAVAJO
CV580	501D22A	CV580
GENERIC SINGLE	0-209	GEN-SING
GENERIC TUIN	TS10-360C	GEN-TWIN

4.2 Example Problem - Motor Vehicles

4.2.1 General

Motor vehicle emissions data are stored in eight Mobile 3 data files, any one of which can be copied into the MVEM file. These eight files were extracted from the table lookup listing of (EPA, 1985) and were for the years 1988, 1990, 1995, and 2000 for either high (HI) or low (LO) altitude operation.

The format for these specially designated Mobile 3 files is "MVEMxxnn" where "xx" designates "HI" or "LO" altitude and "nn" designates the last two digits of the fleet mix year (88, 90, 95, 00). The designations of the 8 MVEM files are as follows:

MVEMHI88.DAT MVEMHI90.DAT MVEMHI95.DAT MVEMHI00.DAT

MVEML088.DAT MVEML090.DAT MVEML095.DAT MVEML000.DAT

Any one of the eight Mobile 3 data files in the EDMS directory can be copied into the EDMS program by executing the following DOS command:

C> *COPY MVEMxxnn.DAT MVEM.DAT*

Then enter Condor and type:

C>> "RUN STANDARDS"

3.2.2 File Change Example

Problem: Enter Mobile 3 data into the MVEM file for a low altitude fleet mix for the year 1995. To accomplish this task, enter DOS and type:

- C) *COPY MVEMLO95.DAT MVEM.DAT* --- Now access Condor and type:
- C>> "RUN STANDARDS"

To ensure that the 1995 data have been loaded into the model, return to Condor and type "UPDATE MVEM" followed by "ALL". Check to make sure that the emission rates listed on the screen correspond with those from (EPA 1985) which you have just entered. Note that the emission units on the screen should be grams/mile not grams/second.

To facilitate the running of the example problem, one of the eight files listed above has already been loaded into the EDMD. This file contains data for a 1988 fleet mix — high altitude operation. In doing an actual air quality assessment you will probably want to consider other fleet mix years and other altitudes of operation. When exercising the file change procedure noted above the new file overwrites the existing file.

PRINTOUT OF EXAMPLE PROBLEM RESULTS

APPENDIX B

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OVERVIEW

A note in the example problem states the the results from the emission and dispersion model calculations can be be checked against a master by refering to Appendix B.

In this appendix, the first page of the emissions inventory report and all pages of the screening and refined reports are printed out to permit this checkout of results.

Detailed emission report.

EDMS EMISSIONS REPORT

DATE: 01/01/80

SITE: WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

STATE: DC

Note:- All values are in grams.

Detailed emission report: SITE: WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT Note:- All values are in grams.

SOUPCE TYPE: BITUMINOUS COAL POWER PLANT SITE NAME: PUGET POWER #1

ID NUMBER:

.

POWER TEMPORAL:

	CARBON		NITROGEN	SULPHUR	DADTICIS ATEC
	WOMO/1DE	HYDROCARBONS	OXIDES	OXIDES.	PARTICULATES
Januar,	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+D8	2.321E+08
FEBFUARY	8.136E+05	1.492E+05	2.034E+07	1.058E+08	2.115E+08
MARCH	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	. 2.321E+08
AFFIL	8.640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+08	2.246E+08
MAI	6.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+0S
JUNE	8.640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+0B	2.246E+08
JULY	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+08
AUGUST	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+08
SEPTEMBER	8.640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+08	2.24oE+08
OCTOPER	8.923E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+09
NO PETBER	8,640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+08	2.246E+08
DECEMBER	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+08
TOTAL	1.052E+07	1.928E+06	2.630E+08	1.367E+09	2.735E+09

Total of all power/heating plants and incinerators.

	CARBON		NITROGEN	SULPHUR	
	MONOXIDE	HYDROCARBONS	OXIDES	DX1DES	PART1 CULATES
JANUAP I	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+68
FEBRUARY	8.136E+05	1.492E+05	2.034E+07	1.058E+08	2.115E+08
MARCH	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+68
AFRIL	8.640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+08	2.2462+02
MAY	8.928E+05	1.537E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+08
JUNE	8.640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+0B	2.246E+08
JULY	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+D7	1.161E+08	2.321E+08
AUGUST	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+0B	2.321E+68
SEPTEMBER	8.640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+08	2.246E+08
OCTOBER	8.928E+05	1 637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+08
NOVEMBER	8.640E+05	1.584E+05	2.160E+07	1.123E+0B	2.246E+08
DECEMBER	8.928E+05	1.637E+05	2.232E+07	1.161E+08	2.321E+08
TOTAL	1.052E+07	1.928E+06	2.630E+08	1.367E+09	2.735E+09

													REPORT 1-82 (
		n	FU	TS		 									1			CUTPU	TS							
COORDINATES POINT SOURCE ORIGIN (0,0	E'S	:		í	INI WE	 _)			:		(68-4	(2)		! !					B (1)	SSION N	ATE:	S			
REC:		S	S	S	IPLI	 									! ! !	ω		HC		1	B H/SEC	 I		50 X	;	PART
1: 800,	600				 -	 :	0	:	56	PUCET	POSE	A 81			: 3	.33E-01	1	6.17	E-#2	1	8,3Œ+8) ;	4.	33E+01	1 8	.67E+0
					 	 							TI	TAL	: 3	.33E-01	;	6.17	E-02	;	8.33E+01) !	4.	33E+01	11	1.67E+0

						DISPER	sion re	Pù	रा		
				inpu	15		:		: QUTPUT	•	
DATE	:HR		VS:WD :			RECEPTOR	;	1	: CONCENTRATION SHAM"3		
	 :				NAC	. : X :	Y !	٠	CO HC NOX SOX PART		
AUG-11-8	-	•	•		1	920:			8.88E+88; 8.88E+88; 0.88E+88; 0.88E+80; 8.89E+80;	7	
ALS-11-8				4	2	: 1900:			0.80E+80; 0.00E+88; 8.00E+00; 0.00E+00; 0.00E+00;	8	_
AU6-11-8	• •			• • •	3	1650			08+300.8 (88+300.0 (08+308.8 (00+300.0 (00+300.8)	2	power plant
ALIS-11-8	-			4:	4	550			: 8.92F+80; 8.90F+60; 8.90F+00; 8.89F+80; 8.98F+80;	- 1	
AU6-11-8	2: 8	11	13451	4:	1	; 92 01	600:	:	: 0.002+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00:		
AUG-11-8	2: B		13461	41	2	: 1890:	629:	:	: 0.00E+00: 0.00 E+80: 0.0 8E+00: 6.00 E+00: 6. 88E+00:	•	44
AUG-11-8	2: 8	18	13461	#:	3	14501	1100:	;	: 0.85E+80: 0.80E+80: 0.80E+80: 8.80E+80: 8.80E+80:	~	incinerator
AU6-11-8	2: B	:0	13461	41	4	: 550:	610:	;	: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00:)	
										*	
AUG-11-8		-			1	920		-	0.80E+00: 0.09E+00: 0.80E+00: 0.80E+00: 0.08E+00:		
AUG-11-8	-				2	: 1900:	•	-	0.09E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00:	\$	fuel tank
AUG-11-8:	•				3	1650		-	:08+36.8 :03+388.8 :08+308.8 :00+308.8 :08+308	8	
AUG-11-8:	(; D		:340:	4;	*	550:	610;		100-368.8 109-368.8 109-30	y	
AUG-11-8	2: B	:0	13461	4:	1	920:	480:	:	0.83E+00; 0.88E+00; 8.88E+00; 8.88E+00; 0.80E+80;	3	
NU6-11-8	: 8	:0	13461	41	2	19901	400:	1	0.00E+80: 8.00E+00: 8.00E+00: 8.80E+00: 8.80E+00:		
NU6-11-8	2: 8	:0	13461	4:	3	1430;	1180:	!	0.60E+00: 8.69E+00: 8.80E+00: 8.80E+00: 0.88E+00:	~	training fi
4U 6 -11-8:	2: 8	:0	13461	4;	ø,	: 550;	610 :	1	4.88E+80: 8.63E+80: 8.00E+80: 8.08E+80: 8.89E+80:	•	
AU6 - 11 - 82		.,	013371	91	•	: 920:	4861		8.85E+00: 8.89E+00: 8.80E+80: 8.88E+00: 8.08E+80:		
WG-11-8				3;		1 1020;		•	1.455-87; 2.685-88; 3.425-86; 1.885-85; 3.775-85;	•	
406-11-82		_		3:	-	1430			3.87E-86; 5.47E-87; 7.47E-85; 3.79E-84; 7.99E-84;		
11:5-11-87				3:	4	556			0.80E+80; 0.80E+80; 8.80E+80; 8.80E+80; 8.90E+80;		
			•								
WG-11-81	: •	:2	.9:2361	3;	1	920:	480:	1	8.555+661 C.585+00: 8.09E+80: 8.88E+80: 0.00E+80:		
WG-11-82	: 9	:2	.0:236:	3:	2	: 1000;	600:	ı	0.80E+80: 4.88E+80: 4.80E+80: 5.89E+80: 5.89E+80:		
4UG-11-81	. 7	12	.0:236:	3:	3	1450:	1100:	:	0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00:		
W6-11-82	1 9	12	.0:235:	3:	4	: 550:	610:	:	0.80E+80: 0.88E+00: 0.80E+80: 0.40E+80: 0.60E+80:		
W6-11-87	. 9	!2	B!234!	3;	1	1 920:	69 01	•	0.025+96: 0.605+86: 0.065+80: 0.005+80: 0.005+80:		
W6-11-82		-		-	2	1 1880;		•	8.88E+80; 6.88E+82; 9.89E+80; 8.89E+80; 8.80E+88;		•
W6-11-82				3!	-	1450		-	A.BGE+80: A.B9E+00: A.BBE+08: A.BGE+80: A.BGE+00:		
WG-11-62		_		-	-	550		•	8.09E+00: 0.08E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00: 0.00E+00:		
								-			
WG-11-62		_			-	1 9261		1	9.635+30: 8.985+80: 8.965+80: 8.865+80: 0.896+80:		
WG-11-87		_			2	1 1959:	6401	1	B.DBE405: 8.88E400: 0.90E400: 0.80E400: 0.89E400:		
WG-11-82		-		3:	3	1 1650			8.885-901 8.885-001 8.805-801 8.805-801 8.805-801		
WG-11-32	; 9	:2	0:236	3:	4	550	610:	1	8.802+801 8.802+801 0.962+801 8.802+801 0.80E+801		

****											8	NISSIN -BUA			T (PAF		6 LOTS)										;
						INPU	TS				-						1		OU	TPUI	s							
COGRDINATI GRIGII					H)					:			CH	0811	E 3)			:	******		(HI	\$\$10	RAT	TES			****
LOT:	Y1 :	X2	Υ	2 1	х3	Y3		×4			-	iplume i ht.	_					;-	CO 1		HC :		BH/ NCX	SEC	\$	0X :		MRT
1: 870,	530	91	9, 6	201	928	66	0:	780,	580	1.5		1	1 :	150	0;	3	61 0	1	7.14E-811	5.8	2£-02	7	.42E	-03:	4.8	X-6 5:	6.1	3E-0
					-											,	TOTAL	1	7.1 Æ- \$1:	5.8	2E-02	7	.42E	43:	6.8	Œ-85;	6.1	3E-0
						1	DIS	PERS	104	ŒPO	RI	. 							•									
				INP	ЛS	-			1		1				DUTP	VT		_				:						
DATE	HR :	_				R	ECE	PTOR		:	1		α	HCE	NTRATI	ON 1	BV11*3					1						
W6-11-82	8 :	0		: 4	li 1				600):	•			5.	22E-05	6		•	SOX 6.13E-88	6.								
NUG-11-82; NUG-11-82; NUG-11-82;	8:	0		: 4	2 3 4	:	10	-	1100	1:	:	9.00E	100	1.	00+300		09E+0	0:	00+300.8 00+300.8 C1+300.0	i.	00E+00	:						
1U6-11-82: 1U6-11-82:	9:	2.0: 2.0:	236 236	: 3	11 1 11 2	:	16	720: 100:	900 900	1	:	1.49E	-05:	1.	21E-06	11.	63E-0	7:	9.61E-08 1.51E-09	1.	51E-09	1						
IUG-11-82; IUG-11-82;		-			ii 3	-			1100		-								1.77E-89			-						

											BHISSIO ALS-11-82			1 RCRAF T)							
			INPU	rs				_,					-; ;		0	UTPUTS						
	CORDINATES OF SOURCES (M): INITIAL DRIGHH AT (0 , 0): PARAMETERS (M): C: : \$16 :PLUME: \$: \$1										(AP-42)		;				B	IISSION N	ATE!	\$		
REC:	Υ	(1 :	X2	Y2					_		AIRCRAFT	TYPE	:	œ	;	HC	:	ON/SEC NO:	:	SOX	;	PART
1: 158	o, 1	000:	1550	105	0:8)	15	:5	:	101	takeoff queue	737-17	7: 2	.00E+01	;	5.17E+00	;	2.00E+00	; ;	5.83E-01	;	1.83E-0
21 155 21 158							15 15		:		takeoff queue											
												TOTAL	; 5	.56E+01	;	1.44E+01	!	2.22E+01	: 7	2.45E+00	;	8.10E-0
						D	ISPER	SION R	EPOR	T								: :				
			1	NPUT	S			;	:			CUTPUT										
BATE			:WD :P	-		REC	EFTOR	:	; ;		CONCENT	PATION 6	PL/H	^3								
W6-11-82	: 8	:	: ; :346:	; 4;	H0		X : 920:	Y :		_	00 : 1 4E-05 : 1.0	HC : 7E-06 :		90X ; 0E-04 ;	2.	SOX : SÆ-05 :		PART : 99E-06 :				
4U6-11-82 4U6-11-82	8	:0	13461 13461	4:	3	1		600: 1100:	;	0.03	3E-05 : 1.1: DE+06 : 0.00	DE+00 :	8.8	0E+00 :	1.	03E+00	1.	80E+00 :				
4U6-11-82 4U6-11-82 4U6-11-82	; 9	:2.0			1 2	1	550; 920; 1000;	600:	i	0.0	8E-05 9.34 1E+00 0.61 3E+00 0.01	DE+80 :	0.0	0E+00 :	8.	602-05 602+00 602+00	8.	80E+00 :				
4UG-11-82 4UG-11-82				3:	3			1100:	-		7E-02 : 4.87											

															E (ISS		repo UG-11																
;						INPU	TS	-						_				-				?			0	UTP	UT:						
C						SOURCE					TIMI IT3M			1		(M	OSILE	3)	 -	;						E	HI	SSION N	ATE	S			
ROA!	0;	XI		Y1	;	X2	۲	12	 : S :	16 2	S!	6	PLUM HT.	E:(CARS/II HR I	WPH.	:XFOL	D:TI	B1P:\ (F):	EAR	C)	ı	H	C.	:		BH/SEC NCX	:	St	X	1	PART
;	11	32 88	0, 0,	50 53	10:	770 910	1	660 610	3	.04	6.	38 38	11	:	340: 1500:	15 5	: 2	10:	5611 5611	982: 982:	1.8 3.5	Œ+00 Œ+00	;	1.7	4E-0 7E-8	1 ;	7.6	.51E-02 .55E-02	:	5.17 4.00	E-05 E-05	:	3.33E-(2.67E-(
																			TOT	AL:	5.4	E+00	!	4.7	1E-0	1 1	1	.41E-01 -!	:	9.17	E-05	;	6.00E-
										01	SPER	123	n rei	201	77													.!					
						17	₩U	ΠS					;	1	!		0	UTPL	Л	,						1							
	ΆT	_	 			MO II				REC	EPTO)R	;		; (CON	CENTR) LTA	3H 8P	VH13						;		,					
						345: 345:	4	: 1	1	;	920	:	Y :	-	: Ci	5E - (03: 1				Œ-1:	1.1				24E							
WG-	-11	-82	: 8	:0	:	3461	4	: 3		1 :	1650	: 1	100:		1 0.00	E+1	90: B	.00E	+80:	9.0	DE+0(: 8.1	OOE	+00)OE	+0() :					
W6-	11	-82 -82	: 9 : 9	:2 :2	.0: :0.	2361 2361	3	1 2	?	: 1	1000	ì	600:		: 6.34	£-(14: 4	.31E	-05:	9.7	X-i	1 4.6	BIE	-89	1 4.6	11E-	-08) :					
				_		2361 2361			}	: 1		-	100: 610:		1 3.34			• • • •									- T						